

THE CLARION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1882.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN

Camping Out.

Provide an abundance of bedding: buffalo robes and comforters, and a plenty of blankets, are usually sufficient, though some need ticks filled with straw. In starting out for camp do not take too many things, as the bulk of the weight of camp life is not in the things, but in the people who have little one can get along with. The most important part of the outfit is, an abundant supply of good nature: a disposition to make the best of everything, to overcome difficulties, and be always happy and cheerful. A grumbler is an unpleasant companion anywhere, but especially in a camp. It is wise whether the camp fire should be at a good distance from the sleeping tent, and precautions taken that no spreading of the fire can occur. It is well to leave nearly all of the cooking at home, and provide a supply of dried salt pork, which, with an abundance of potatoes, hard-tack, dried apples, coffee, and will keep the table well furnished. Have meals at stated hours, let each one in his or her way help in preparing them, so that what is still more important—help in cleaning up and washing dishes. Keep the surrounding of the camp in good order. Have a pit in a convenient place for scraps and slops, and provide other conveniences in sheltered place at a proper distance. If any are taken into camp, let it be known in advance, as it will provide a place for them beyond the reach of children and where no accident can happen. So that the guns are always kept there when not in use. Reduce the work to the smallest possible amount, so that the greatest part of the day may be spent in rest—in the shade in the heat, and in the coolness in the late evenings of the term. Be sure and provide an abundance of reading matter. Any hard worked family will return from a fortnight's vacation, at a longer one, a great deal better fitted to take up the home routine, and perhaps be more appreciative of home comforts. American Agriculturalists for months.

Aleut Orchards.

In this State there is no danger of getting any reward on ground too high.

The trees on southeastern or northern slopes.

To succeed in ordaining we must plow deep, and make the soil as moist as a garden plot.

Set apple trees twenty feet apart each way. Perhaps thirty would be better.

Simultaneously with the setting of the trees lay out and plant seedbeds on the north and west sides of the orchards. The first row of timber trees to be twelve rods from the first row of fruit trees.

Pears will do twenty feet apart each way. Perhaps thirty would be better.

Simultaneously with the setting of the trees lay out and plant seedbeds on the north and west sides of the orchards. The first row of timber trees to be twelve rods from the first row of fruit trees.

Mulching newly planted trees is an excellent practice and always insures success.

All orchardists in this State declare the soil is rich enough for tree growing without manure.

On all orchards include and plant them with hard crops. One crop of oats, wheat or rye in an orchard is as bad as a fire; two is certain death.

Try it if you don't believe it.

Strong, healthy, young trees, two years old, are the best to plant. The stems must be pruned with long greenish cuttings.

Going into the orchard with axes, saw, chisel and knife is a barbarous practice, and we are sorry to record that this old practice still survives. "Thou shalt not kill," is the royal law. Cut off suckers from the stem or shoots which cross or interfere with each other; or if it is a dead limb, it is not. A sharp surgeon removes a diseased limb, but you must not therefore argue a regular removal of feet, fingers, eyes and ears of the human subject. So with your trees. Remember the branch of twigs and leaves are Nature's laboratories where in she carries on those wonderful processes which yield us the delicious fruits which we love so well.

The trees must be so trained in its early treeness that there will be room for every branch, and the trunk sufficiently shaded to prevent sun scald.

Watch! let the hedges and other noxious insects invade your orchard prevention is better than cure. Bear in mind that continued vigilance is the price every orchardist has to pay to be successful.

The fundamental principles, which we have written in short paragraphs, require keen observation and a vast deal of knowledge. Once a year, the best horticulturists said my orchard ought to be pruned in a card and nailed up in a prominent place in the orchard. We say now, write these hints on your shirt, cuffs, paste them in your hat, but don't forget it!

We have given you orchard culture in a few words. J. W. Robson in Kansas Farm.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Breast-Pancakes.—Scoop the parsnips well and boil them in hot water till they are quite tender; then drain off all the water, add a piece of butter, some scraped parsley, pepper and salt; shake them over the fire until the batter is well mixed with them. A housekeeper of forty years experience gives the following directions for preparing corn bread for the table. If dinner is at 12 o'clock, then on a piece that weighs eight pounds at 1 o'clock and let it boil gaily till it is time to serve. If dinner is at 12 o'clock, the beef should be put on to boil as early as 7 o'clock. If boiled for this length of time, and gently, it will be very tender and have a fine flavor, will be easily and smooth and notwithstanding the trussing that it should be boiled carefully and in less time, will be found to be more digestible and in every way more desirable.

A delicious stuffing for any fowl, but especially for the delicately flavored chicken, or any small fowl, is made by taking two or three oysters, chop fine and mix them with two cups of fine bread, add a few powdered crackers. A full ounce of butter required. A tablespoonful of salt and pepper, and a suspicion of cayenne pepper mix thoroughly, that is half the secret of success in cooking, to have the ingredients which compose a dish so blended that it is impossible to tell precisely of what it is composed. This stuffing should be moistened with a little of the oyster liquor, and the beaten yolk of one egg.

Rose Duck.—Make a dressing for turkey, add a small onion chopped. Dust with flour and has just before taking up. Prepare a large gravy of the giblets with a blade of mace, and a teaspoonful of catnip.

Grilled Sausa.—Two cups of meal, one cup lard, one tablespoonful of soda, a dash of ginger, flour to roll stiff. Bake this.

is Truck-Farming Important.

Is truck farming an exploded humbug? Is it a failure? Shall our farmers abandon their effort in this direction? These are the question to be answered.

How can they be answered unless some one has tried the experiment? In this matter, then, let us make the test thorough we should.

1. Think for yourself. Act for yourself. Work intelligently and prudently.

2. Secure the benefit of concerted action.

3. Conduct it on business principles, as individual efforts, individual activity, individual thought. While one should avail himself of the experience of others, he must put his plans into execution according to his surroundings and circumstances.

Those conversant with the history of the Pomological Society of Kentucky, know well the benefit that Society has been to all engaged in fruit culture. The aggregation of the experience of its members has resulted in eliminating worthless fruit trees, the propagation of better varieties, better modes of cultivation and preparation for market, more intelligent care of preserving the trees from insects and diseases.

We do not wish to be understood as counseling in the least our readers from organizing themselves into agricultural clubs, truck farmers clubs, or fruit growers' associations. They are right. The news.

Each member becomes communer with his experiences and tests; but in order to make the associations subservient to the design each member must have his views well formulated and present his own experience and tests intelligently. It is then for every one to make or apply his own the test of his individual trial. In this way can the people reap the advantage of knowing from actual experience the best seed and season to plant; the best mode of cultivation and preparation for market—the best route and the best market to send their "truck to."

Feeding Sheep.

Those who have attended the fairs the last few years cannot have failed to notice the great improvement in steers, and in the increased numbers exhibited. Indeed it had come to pass that few pairs were to be found on the grounds, and judging from the first few weeks of the exhibition the conclusion that little attention was paid to the raising of this class of stock on the farms, and rightly so. For among times horses had been substituted for oxen, but for some reason there is a reversal to old practices and the latter are again becoming popular. The reason is probably that the cost of labor is increased, and for this change an increased demand for this kind of stock and the good prices obtained. This being the case, the raising of steers becomes profitable making a new opening for the enterprising farmer. On dairy farms nice calves for steers can be selected and matched, and by taking good care of them and training properly, if well, will turn them to fourfold profit, command good prices, or can be used several years for work and when sold as beef. There are some advantages of oxen over horses on a farm. The first cost is not so much the equipment for work is altogether less, while the liability to loss from accident is much less. Oxen are more amenable to handling, easier to manage, and more likely to respond to commands, but in this case I would not be surprised, notwithstanding I had been bothered with this complaint when I was a boy, to find that the oxen know when to stop, and would not go on when I called them to set up on my chair except by putting my hands on my knees, and I would not "blistered up" as it were, my hands, but I could not help it, and I experienced complaints, aches, pains, etc., have disappeared, and I now feel like my former self, hairy, healthy, and strong. I have never had any trouble with my oxen, but would not dare to recommend all those who are sufferers from Kliney or Liver disease, or disease of the bladder or kidneys, to use Houn's Remedy, and take care of them.

Years very truly,

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